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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday morning, September 11, 1863

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR:—In my remarks on the subject of slavery, I am influenced by no party, and I have no interests to serve but those of religion and humanity. As a man and a friend of the human race, I have feelings for my fellow-men however much reduced and degraded they may be, by circumstances over which they have no control. As a Christian I am too highly sensible of my own high privileges, through the Gospel, not to wish them shared by every son and daughter of Adam. I have seen much of slavery and often shudder at the thought of what I have witnessed. By birth I am a Pennsylvanian, but at a very early age I lost my father; and my uncle, who was a Southern planter and owned over two hundred slaves, took me under his guardianship, and I was brought up and educated in South Carolina; there I remained more than fourteen years, and there I had every opportunity to see and learn the evils of slavery.

Having in a former communication shown the condition of slaves under the Mosaic covenant, I will now attempt to portray the condition of slaves in the South.

The first remark I shall make on their condition is, that the object of the planters is to obtain the greatest quantity of labor possible, though, I imagine, and am quite certain, that their object is in most instances defeated; for the negroes are shrewd enough to observe it, and it is a common observation with them "Not'ing pleas, Massa, but work, work, work;" and under this impression they generally take care not to put forth all their strength in their daily labor, but take it leisurely, and I have no hesitation in saying that if they were allowed an hour or even more every day, and the afternoon of every Saturday to themselves, the business of the plantations would go on quite as well and the produce be just as great.

This constant work, work, work, is also a principal cause of one of the greatest hardships in Southern slavery—I mean the constant use of the whip; for seeing that work is their only portion, they are inclined to be indolent, and a driver is continually after them in the field, to flog them with his heavy whip, if they do not work as hard as he thinks they ought. It is certainly a most degrading sight to see one fellow-creature following twenty, thirty, or forty others, and every now and then lashing them as he would a team of horses or mules. But this is not all; if any one offends more than ordinarily, master driver, who has almost unlimited power, takes him or her from the ranks, and having several strong negroes to hold the offender down, lays on twenty, or thirty or forty lashes with all his might. I have often seen black drivers lay on most unmercifully, more than forty at a time, whilst his fellow-slave was crying for mercy, so that he could be heard a quarter of a mile from the spot. Those daily punishments, for indolence or other trivial faults, lose their intended effect; for their frequency hardens the poor wretches, and makes them less willing to exert themselves; for after all their endeavors they are not certain of giving satisfaction.

Slaves are so degraded and depressed in the eye of the law, as not to be considered persons, but mere animals or chattels; so that they can be sold, not only at the will and pleasure of their owners, to any person, but can be seized and sold for debt, by a writ of execution, and exposed for sale at public auction to the best bidder.—Many a bitter cry is heard when the Sheriff's deputies are sent to hunt down and seize the victim or victims and drive or drag them away to the jail, till the day of sale arrives, which is to deprive them of their little homes; this hardship is much increased when the slaves are married, or have families, as the woman may be separated from her husband, or parents from their children; for here the tenderest ties of nature are broken in an instant, and the wife, children, or mother's cries would not be in the least attended to, nor heeded, any more than the moans of so many animals.

Another great, and to themselves dreadful, evil is, that they are denied by the statute law the sacred right of testimony against a white man, and thus rendered helpless against the brutal but logical results of slavery. I do not say it would be politic, or even just, whilst they have so little sense of religion as at present to allow their evidence equal weight with a white man; for, independent of their ignorance of the true nature of an oath, it would be dangerous to allow slaves to swear against their masters in all cases; as to obtain freedom, many of them, would, I fear, without scruple, perjure themselves; yet, in a few cases, such as murder and very ill treatment, some weight, (especially when agreeing with circumstantial evidence,) ought undoubtedly to be allowed their testimony. Were all masters and mistresses humane, the loss of this right would not be great; but unfortunately for them, there are many white savages in the South who have no more feeling than a dog, and who take every advantage to gratify their worse than Turkish disposition by cruelly flogging them for small offences, and even causing death without fear of punishment. This last is a strong assertion, but I will mention an instance or two to confirm it. A Mr. Latta (a professor of religion) who lived in Darlington district, seven miles from my uncle, was in the habit of cruelly punishing his slaves. At busy seasons, his cruelty was beastly and devilish. On one occasion a young woman, upon whom he had inflicted the most heartless punishment, for no reason, unless physical debility can be called an offence; took refuge in the woods, and after remaining there several weeks, was compelled by hunger, &c., to return to her brutal master. She sought an intercessor in the person of a Mr. Cannon, her master's neighbor. As the poor thing staggered into his presence, lifted her scarred hands before his face and plead his interposition with her master, in her behalf, his heart was moved by the tearful and eloquent plea. Mr. Cannon went; he stated her case, and plead for favor for her. But Latta was deaf; his heart was adamant. It only kindled the passion of the wild beast—it sharpened his appetite for blood. It was the poor lamb's bleat of distress in the ear of the wolf. Himself and overseer mounted their horses, with their whips in their hands—the weapons that slave drivers use to scar the "human form divine," and were soon at Mr. Cannon's. The woman was called with a gruff voice and ordered home. And now the sight!—it beggars all description; "O, my soul, come not thou into their secret." Bending forward in her weakness, she urges homeward, screaming out her agony at every step, under the strokes of the heavy whips that fell on her scarred and bloody back. For more than a mile they drove her, for more than a mile she bled and toiled on with still fainter step. They come to a ditch—she leaps, but tumbles into the mire. They left her there, with an order to be home at a given hour. But the hour comes without the poor slave. The master returns, she still lies in the ditch. Thank God, it is over.—She is dead. Beaten, helpless girl, rest. God is Judge; "His justice will not slumber forever."

This is no isolated case. It is common. It is the fruit that comes of that tree of hell. Every slave community has its bloody witness. This is the interpretation of slavery—the meaning of the "sum of all villianies."

This man was not tried. Ah, no, the slave has no rights the white man is bound to respect. He is a chattel. To say he has rights is to acknowledge his manhood. That would undo slavery. Slavery says "he is a thing"—buy him, sell him, whip him, kill him, and that makes the "divine institution" whose holy beauty has charmed this nation—for which Southern slavedrivers are waging war, and their filthy Copperhead minions of the North are crawling on their snaky bellies to perpetuate.

I will relate another incident: a man of the name of De Boise, who was the owner of slaves, was also a servant to his own uncontrolled temper and cruel disposition. On one occasion, falling into a passion with one of his slaves for a trivial offence, he ordered several others to seize him, when the unfeeling inhuman man, compelled them to lay his head on a block and with an axe he severed it from the body. His case was brought before a court of justice.—The Judge was an excellent man, but there could be found no law to convict the murderer of slaves, and De Boise was acquitted. Acquitted, to return to his home to dwell in peace. But could peace fold her white unsullied wings and take up her abode in his bosom? Ah, his heart must have been more than adamant and his conscience seared as with a hot iron, or the closing address of the excellent Judge Wild, would have rung in his ears and haunted him, by day and night, until he would have been ready to cry out in his agony, "my punishment is greater than I can bear." Well do I remember that address, and will here give you a short extract. Looking the guilty culprit full in the face he said: "The laws of my country do not demand your blood, and I am sorry for it, but I will remind you of another trial, when the hands of your mutilated slave, will rise in judgment against you.

You will hear from me again on this subject. WILBERFORCE.

Birmingham, Hunt. co., Sept. 9, 1863.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The day is rapidly approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival candidates for the high office of Governor of the Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Judicial tribunal. To the one is to be committed the executive power of our great and noble State, and to the other a weighty voice in deciding questions closely affecting your most sacred rights of persons and of property.

To an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very necessary that you should clearly understand the difference between the parties whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel H. Agnew, and the parties whose nominees are George W. Woodward and Walter H. Lowrie. It is therefore, in obedience to a custom, wise and time-honored, that you are addressed by the official representatives of each organization in behalf of their respective principles and candidates.

It is not vague commonplace but solemn truth to say, that there never was a political contest in America whose issues were so important and so vital to the life of the Republic as are those involved in the pending canvass. In other days we prudently occupied our minds with questions of State policy, local alike in their interest and their influence; but to day the people of Pennsylvania ascend to the higher and broader ground whereon the nation struggles for its life, and the ballots of freemen were never more weighty with great consequences than those now resting in their hands, containing, as they probably do, not only the question of civil war at our own homes, not only the fate of our constitution and Union, but the destiny of free government throughout the world.

It is a source, therefore, of profound gratitude with all reflecting men, that, while all the gentlemen in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different, and the principles avowed so radically hostile, that no man of ordinary intelligence need hesitate in his choice.

The history of America before the civil war began is read and known to all men. In the years of our colonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this continent as a theatre whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly tested; and the men to whom was entrusted the great experiment in civilization fitly builded their infant States upon the principles of civil and religious liberty.

When the condition of colonial dependency ceased to protect these principles, the scattered settlements came together in the presence of a common danger, and in the interest of human freedom declared their independence. Joseph Warren, proto-martyr of the Revolution, writing, just before his death, to Quincy, says: "I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and conditions of men on the face of the earth as it now is through all North America."

In this spirit and for this cause our fathers endured seven weary years of unequal warfare, and that their children to the third and fourth generation should understand the purposes of the great struggle in the calm peace which followed victory, they solemnly engraved it above the entrance to the sources of the fundamental law, declaring it to be, "to secure the blessings of liberty to the people and their posterity.

The Government of the United States, thus plainly established to preserve the liberties of its people, contained an element of weakness and discord in the recognition of the legal existence of slavery. It was believed however, that this evil would soon disappear, and Jefferson vied with Franklin in his efforts to secure a result earnestly desired by all good men. In the course of a few years it was confined nominally, as it had long really been, to the States lying South of the line of Mason and Dixon; and patriots of all parties rejoiced in the hope of its speedy and total disappearance.

This reasonable hope was destined to disappointment. In 1820, the first great concession was demanded by the slaveholding interest at the hands of the National Legislature, and for the sake of harmony Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State. Then followed other and greater demands in favor of slavery, urged with increasing arrogance; and notwithstanding the wonderful prosperity which, like a benediction, attended the North, and the stagnation and decay which began to cover and cling like a curse to the lands tilled by enforced and unpaid labor, a party, small in numbers but great in intellectual powers of its leaders and devoted to the defence and propagandism of American slavery, by the free and alternate use of flattery and threats, wrung obedience to its requirements from the unwilling hands of American Statesmen.

What followed is a thrice-told tale. The admission of new slave States; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the consequent accession of great territories in the Southwest; the compromise legislation of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the lawless invasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the Southern border, with its attendant slaughter of peaceful Northern settlers and the culminating efforts of the Administration of Buchanan, to force by the bayonet a pro-slavery Constitution whose provisions were disgraceful to civilized human nature, upon the heroic people of that devoted Territory. What were all these but the successive steps in the long and painful descent, whereby the conservative, law-abiding people of the North vainly attempted to appease and even to satisfy the constant aggressions of their slaveholding brethren?

The political history of America for forty years is written in this brief statement of concessions to slavery. We had done much to please its friends. We had surrendered, almost without the forms of protest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those Northern gentlemen whom they graciously selected for merit of prompt and unquestioning obedience to their commands. The judicial branch of the government, entrusted with the construction of the Federal charter, and the consequent abrogation, when necessary, of all laws, State and national, was composed of judges of their choice. The representatives of the nation at the Courts of Europe had been trained with their training. The conservative branch of the National Legislature was unquestionably under their control.

We had parted with many plain rights to satisfy them. We endured the utter denial of free speech, and even of unmolested travel in the Southern States. We waved the protection of the Federal law, which should have covered us as with a shield, everywhere beneath the Federal flag, and consented to receive instead the jurisdiction of ruffianly mobs, bred and fostered in slavery. We saw without complaint the North made a vast hunting ground for fugitives from bondage. We accepted with meekness the constant taunts of our social and political inferiority. We permitted our representatives to be threatened with personal violence in the streets of the capital. We stifled our just and sacred wrath when a Northern Senator, graced with all generous culture, and bearing the commission of a free Commonwealth, was beaten by slaveholders to the verge of death on the floor of the Senate, for words spoken for liberty in debate. Enduring all in patience, for the sake of peace and union we sat in quiet obedience to the law, unwilling but submissive pupils, receiving lessons of chivalric honor from Mr. Brooks and of chivalric manners from Mr. Wigfall, of loyalty from Mr. Davis, and of honesty from Mr. Floyd.

At last, in the year of grace in 1860, the Constitution afforded to the citizens of the land the privilege of again expressing by their votes their choice of national rulers. They exercised that right, quietly, peaceably, and in perfect obedience to the form and spirit of all our laws.

The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bad, bold men to be just cause of civil war. This proposition involved, of course, the startling doctrine that Northern men must vote in the interest of slavery, or its friends would appeal from the ballot to the bullet, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most precious blood.

It must be remembered that the Senate, without whose consent no law can be enacted, was pro-slavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgment no law, if enacted, could avail was pro-slavery. There was, therefore no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concessions to slavery, that an embittered and malignant faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all the terrible evils following in the train of this cruel war, which has wasted our substance, and placed our chiefest treasures beneath the seals of clay. The utter groundlessness of their complaints, and the want of even a decent pretext for their threatened crime against their country, was placed in ful light before the world when Alexander H Stephens spoke to the people of Georgia those memorable words which history will always remember, scaling with the seal of lasting condemnation this wicked and causeless rebellion:

"*What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? Or what claim founded on justice or right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge an answer!*"

While the ablest statesmen of the South were endeavoring with words like these to stay the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our flag to destroy the Government, and to afflict us with the awful sufferings of civil strife, the Hon. George W. Woodward, then and now a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, deliberately disrobed himself of his ermine, and walking from the seat of judgment to the platform of a great meeting assembled in Independence Square ground sacred to freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audience to the maddened partisans of slavery, ripe for revolt and battle, these words of sympathy with their baseless and pretended wrongs: "*Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred?—that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of thir property in slaves. Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable.*"

And these words of encouragement exaggerating the source of strength of which they boasted most: "*When you combine all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity—it must be an indispensable element in all our future prosperity. I say it must be.*"

And these sad words, sounding like an invitation to treason:

"*The law of self-defence includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has come.*"

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all his creatures which is called American slavery:

"*The providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculabe blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained.*

The address thus delivered went forth with the added weight of judicial sanction, and, aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitimate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesitated that a large and influential portion of the Northern people were heartily with them in spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become active accomplices in their treason. Then followed in necessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the opening of that great historic drama whose shadow, after two weary years of sacrifice of treasure and of life, still darkens all our land; whose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequences to the cause of American democracy, and of Christian civilization itself, yet we very dimly comprehend.

For those words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly, and distinctly spoken, tendering sympathy, encouragement, invitation, consecration even, to the cause of the rebellion, Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinions there expressed have been distinctly reaffirmed, and made the present platform of his supporters: the Hon. C. J. Biddle, their official representative, in his recent address to the people of the State, declaring, "*this speech to have been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity.*

The faction in Pennsylvania wearing the livery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slaveholders, thus openly avows its opinions and in manifold ways, by speech and press—by the secret oaths of a treasonable conspiracy—by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men—by calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors—by denial of their rights of suffrage, and by constant misrepresentations of the aims and results of the war, endeavors to attain its purpose of assisting the armed traitors who are striking deadly blows at the heart of the Republic.

Our opponents well know that the only strength of the rebellion consists in its military power. Therefore, they oppose every measure which tends to strengthen the national armies, and they support every measure which tends to weaken them. If the General Government proposes to require white men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional, and favoring negro equality. If the General Government proposes to require red men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usage of civilized warfare; and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind and people whose skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the Government to use them to shoot rebels and traitors.

Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices as indicating military tyranny. They thwart the needed reinforcements of our wasted armies, and the collection of the national revenue by base appeals to the basest impulses of men, and in the inauguration of riot, rapine, and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our very hearthstones. Thus, by paralysing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the nation's enemies. Their cardinal principle is to embarrass the Federal Administration in all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the pending canvass would prolong the war. It is confessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to the darkness and disasters which onshroud the rebel capital, and the only encouragement to continue a hopeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of successes of their Northern allies.

On all other sides despair awaits them. They see two-thirds of their territory conquered and held in subjection; New Orleans returned to its allegiance; the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded; Charleston assailed; Rosecrans and Burnside moving in triumph, and the great struggle which embraced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It can only be delayed, and the way to it piled with the bodies of the brave men who willingly taste death for their country, by the triumph of Northern sympathizers with treason at the approaching elections. Such triumph would revive the desperate and drooping fortunes, inspirit their demoralized and deserting armies, and persuade their rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field.

It follows necessarily that the triumph of our opponents, by prolonging the war, will render necessary *renewed conscriptions and increase the burdens of taxation.* One way only leads to a short war and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant, and Meade. Everything which tends directly or indirectly to weaken or embarrass these blessed peace makers is comforting to the enemy, inducing them to refuse submission to the laws, and to continue to waste more of our treasure and murder others of our sons. The future will lay the responsibility of lengthening this horrible conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continuance involves, upon those Northern men who supply its want of bullets by their ballots, and by their sympathy nerve its arm for further blows.

To these principles, to this policy, to the results they so plainly involve, of a long war, of other drafts, and of more heavy taxes, as well as to the candidates who represent them, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcilably opposed.

Our platform is brief and plain and comprehensive. We believe that the will of the people, lawfully expressed, is the supreme law; that no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the Republic is to crush it by force of arms. We therefore support the war without limitations or conditions, as the only means of preserving the national integrity.

We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the knightly romance of the middle age.—They deserve well of their country, and we desire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they may be, the right of suffrage—the inestimable privilege of freemen.

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts to suppress this wicked revolt against the laws he has sworn to enforce.

For the vigorous use of all men and all means permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach peace through victory; for the unequalled maintenance of the national credit, without parallel in history; for the admirable frankness with which the President counsels with the people, and for the successes which are everywhere crowning our arms, the Federal Government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the Republic. It alone, with the same aid, can preserve us as a nation. If, therefore, anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve these matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace.—To day, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together without distinction of party, in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represents the Government of our fathers, our earnest and unconditional support.

These are the principles and this is the policy of the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no eulogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored through all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriotic constituency. His great services to the cause of the Union in its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave men he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, impelled a grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tried and trusty hands.

In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candidate is presented worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for ripe and varied learning, for unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making, the law, which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the presiding judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court will give additional security to the rights of persons and property.

Freemen of Pennsylvania: The issue is thus distinctly presented in which the single question is that of loyalty to the Government under which you live and the triumph of whose arms alone can give you peace, and again open to you the avenues to that almost miraculous prosperity which attracted the wondering gaze of the nations. It only remains for all good men to perfect the local organizations of the friends of the Union, to secure full discussion of the questions in dispute, to bring every loyal vote to the polls, and to use all proper efforts in their power to secure our success. If this is done, Pennsylvania is saved to the Union, and the Union is saved to us and to our posterity. Thus we gather for the contest around worthy bearers of a worthy standard, written all over with unconditional loyalty; and under their good leadership we march forward with the faith and hope of christian men, to the victory which awaits the cause of justice and of freedom.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863. NO. 12.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 16, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,

DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.

For Prothonotary,

WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.

For Register and Recorder,

D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.

For Treasurer,

DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner,

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.

For Auditor,

ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

For Coroner,

WM. A. PHILIPS, of Alexandria.

☞ Extra copies of "THE GLOBE" furnished in wrappers at three cents.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

What has been Accomplished in a Week

The Doom of the Slaveholders' Rebellion Sealed.

The suppression of the rebellion is progressing with a rapidity that cannot but be appreciated by all true lovers of peace. The record of events of the past week is as follows:

"Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, with the whole of Morris Island."

"Capture of Knoxville."

"Capture of Chattanooga."

"Flight of Bragg's army."

"Capture of Cumberland Gap, with 2,000 rebel prisoners."

"Capture of Fort Smith."

"Rebel Evacuation of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas."

To these may be added that the events of the week have sealed the doom of Charleston. Surrender or destruction are the horns of the dilemma from which the valiant propagators of the rebellion must now make their choice quite speedily.

Late from the Army of the Potomac.

Meade's army has made an advance beyond Culpepper. A large amount of Government property, including horses, clothing and Quartermaster's stores, has been discovered and is being recovered. Gen. Pleasonton has advanced to the Rapidan. The rebels were in position, with infantry, artillery and cavalry to prevent our crossing. A Brigade of Gen. Kilpatrick's division, in a charge, captured three guns.

The War goes Bravely On.

Our army is being successful everywhere. And now all that is necessary to crush out the rebellion, is a strong defeat of the rebel sympathisers in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Every loyal man must do his duty.

Another Union Victory.

Maine gives large gains for the Union candidate for Governor.

☞ *Honest* Dave Caldwell, Chairman of the bogus Democratic County Committee, had the impudence last week to issue an address "To the Democracy" through the columns of that rebel sheet, the *Monitor*. A pretty posey to dictate "to the Democracy" of the county, and yet hundreds of honest Democrats will do his bidding.

See to the Assessments.—Every man entitled to vote, must be assessed ten days before the election, and reside in the district ten days before the election to entitle him to vote at the ensuing election. We hope that our friends will see that all are assessed in time.

THE *Monitor* continues its bitter abuse and slander of Mr. Etnier. We have it from the best Democratic authority that every word the *Monitor* has said about Mr. Etnier's treatment of the militia soldiers, *is false*. The *Monitor will lie* to defeat any one of the Union candidates—and particularly is it interested in the defeat of Etnier and Black. If Etnier should be defeated, Speer may stand some chance to get a clerkship at Harrisburg. And if Black should be defeated, Caldwell will be county Treasurer.

WOODWARD AND HIS KNOW-NOTHING SPEECH.—Some of the bogus Democratic papers, and Woodward himself, *now* deny that he ever made the speech in the Reform Convention, which we published last week. We know that the speech published was made by Mr. Woodward in that Convention. It was in the year 1837. Wm. F. Packer, Benj. Park, and O. Barrett, now one of the editors of the *Patriot & Union*, had the printing of the debates of that Convention. The same gentlemen also published the Democratic State organ, the *Keystone*, at that time. We were foreman in the office on the Debates, and handled every page and corrected every revise sheet of the debates. We know that Mr. Woodward and all the other members of the Convention were furnished with revise sheets to make any correction in their speeches they might think proper.—We know that forms were not worked off for weeks after the revise sheets were taken, thus giving every member of the Convention full opportunity to make corrections. We know that Mr. Agg, stenographer to the Convention, was not the kind of man to be guilty of putting on paper what any member had not said; and we know too that had Mr. Agg reported the speech incorrectly he would have been discharged by the Convention, but he continued at his post until all the debates were published. We know too that when the manuscript of Mr. Woodward's speech came into the office there was considerable discussion amongst the twenty compositors employed, all denouncing it, and the proof reader, Mr. Hamilton Kerr, also an editor of the *Keystone*, took part in the discussion, but no one intimated that the speech was reported incorrectly.—If it had been or if there had existed a doubt, or had Mr. Woodward been absent, his political friends who were the printers and editors of the Democratic organ, would have had it corrected during the two weeks the revise sheet was open for correction. The speech was reported correctly, and Mr. Woodward's denial of it *now* only satisfies us that he will *lie*, and act the part of the unprincipled politician to make his election. We have the 5th volume of the Debates before us from which we copied the speech.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.—Mr. Householder addressed two meetings in this county last week, and will address three or four more in the lower end this week. He is an able and pleasant speaker, and will hole the *bear* in this county to the tune of at least eight hundred. Mr. Householder, besides filling a seat in the Senate with ability, will be a representative of the loyal people of his district, which can not be said of Mr. Baer, as he endorses the sentiments of such men as Caldwell, Petrikin, Slaughter, Speer & Co.

☞ A few weeks ago a certain young man of this place, not knowing to which side of the great questions now agitating the country he belonged, and fearing he might be considered in the same boat along with Speer & Co., left the Copperhead hotel on account of its political persuasions. But now he has fully determined on which side his sympathies lie, for on Saturday evening he made a speech at a traitor meeting at Waterstreet an hour and a quarter long, and would have entertained his hearers still longer, had he not been stopped by one of his friends, who told him that he was "running the thing in the ground." This is the same young man who has been trying to carry water on both shoulders. As he was not afraid to speak at Waterstreet, we presume he will have no fault to find with us for giving his name—it was John M. Bailey, Esq.

DAVID BLACK.—The *Monitor* faction are putting themselves to a great deal of trouble to defeat this gentleman, and yet they cannot say one word that should influence an honest man to vote against him. They oppose his election—and why? Simply because he has refused to associate with Dave Caldwell, the *honest* man a Cambria county jury would not believe upon his oath, and the same man who picked the pockets of hundreds of our citizens by overcharges, while he was Prothonotary of this county. Because Mr. Black will not be dictated to by such a man, and others not any less disloyal and unprincipled, he must be denounced as a "renegado" from Democratic principles, and as unworthy the votes of Democrats. The insinuation that we are to receive the lion's share of the spoils should Mr. Black be elected, is in charactor with the insinuation that we received a horse a present from certain horse contractors. Mr. Black will be elected—the *Monitor* faction cannot defeat him.

WILL Mr. Zentmyer, the bogus Democratic candidate for the Legislature, deny belonging to the Know-nothing order, when it flourished in this county. His Democracy is about as pure as the majority of the leaders of his party—pretty well mixed up with Know Nothingism, and all other ism's, and treason.

☞ W. W. Stewart, Esq., of California, (son of John Stewart, Manor Hill,) will please except our thanks for a package of Union papers. He writes us that California is sound on the Union question, and death on Northern dough-faces.

The Rebels Desire the Success of the "Democracy."

They advise an invasion of Pennsylvania to raise the Spirits of the "Democrats." Startling Facts.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday a week last contains one of the most remarkable articles which has been published since the war begun. It contains damning proof that the rebels desire, with all their hearts, the success of the "Democratic party."—Nothing could be more conclusive than the outspoken wishes of this paper, which is known to be the chief organ of the rebellion, and one of the ablest and most influential journals in the South. The copy which we have seen contains many other important statements, but this is of transcendent importance.

It is entitled "The Road to Peace." It urges an advance of General Lee as a political movement. It tells him he must "turn politician as well as warrior," and believes "he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced." And his advance is *declared to be in aid of the Democratic party!"* Read this:

"The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success."

If we wanted proof that the leaders of the rebellion depended upon the success of the Democratic party in the coming elections, we have it in this startling declaration of their leading journal.

The *Examiner* continues by thus pointing out the course by which General Lee can accomplish disunion, and make the rebellion triumphant:

"He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to their wavering. He will embolden the Peace Party should he again cross the Potomac."

It argues that the triumph of the "Democrats" will ensure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the permanent division of the Union, and malignantly adds that this will be done in spite of the great victories we have achieved in the West.

Pennsylvanians! This is what we have solemnly told you again and again, and now our assurance that the *Rebels desire a "Democratic" triumph* is confirmed by their own declaration.—If you doubted us, will you doubt them? If you do, you will be the blindest people who live upon the planet.—When you find the leading rebel news-papers advising "a fall campaign into Pennsylvania for the purpose of strengthening the Democrats," can you vote for George W. Woodward, knowing that the enemy pray for his election? Where now is the false and flimsy pretence that his election will aid the cause of the Union. We warn you with all earnestness and sincerity of the danger; we declare—not for the sake of any party, or any man, or any selfish benefit, but as Americans speaking to Americans — that the country is in more danger from a "Democratic" victory in Pennsylvania than from any army the rebellion possesses. We urge you, therefore, with all our might to give the National Union Party your support, to vote for Andrew G. Curtin, the man the rebels would hate to see elected, and whose election would fill them with despair.

Remember, they know he is devoted to the Union,—they would not send General Lee into Pennsylvania to aid *his* election.

Truly, this struggle is assuming gigantic proportions, and the danger is terrible. It is not between political parties, but between the friends of the rebellion and the friends of the Union. This new revelation is a fearful proof of the danger that threatens the Union in the purposes of the traitor organization of the North.

A Convert to the Cause of the "Monitor."—We find in the *Monitor* the following announcement:

"Charley Slaughter, one of the "free Americans of African descent," who have been drafted here, says he would freely go to the army, if this war was for the Union, but as it is for the freeing of the niggers, he is opposed to it."

No doubt Charley has been reading the *Monitor*, and has been persuaded to believe the teachings of the traitors who conduct that sheet. Well, let him stay at home to keep the company of Caldwell and Speer who each paid their $300 rather than "fight for the nigger." As Charley is an exception to the general rule among the "culud bredren" he ought to have a prominent position in the *Monitor* faction.

JOHN FAREIRA, the well known Furrier of 718 Arch St., Philadelphia, is now prepared to furnish his patrons and the public with a large and varied assortment of Fancy Furs. His stock is superb, whilst his prices are really low. Read his adv.

The Fruits of the Teachings of the "Monitor" faction.—The disgraceful conduct of the *Copperheads* at the Union meeting at McConnellstown on Saturday evening last.

If you are a Union man you cannot vote for Woodward, whose success would encourage the rebels.

A Page of Impartial History.

When the red hand of rebellion was raised against the emblem of civil and religious liberty, the people of the country were apalled. The nation so to speak, was apparently powerless for a time. Our big ships of war had been sent to distant waters.—Our arsenals and forts in the North had either been robbed or relieved of their little garrisons. The small army of 2,000 United States regulars had been sent South under the command of the meanest of the traitors, Gen. Twiggs, by the order of the band of conspirators, who, though solemnly sworn to support the Constitution, were plotting to overthrow it. The country then was impalled in gloom. President Lincoln had very recently been sworn into his high and responsible position, surrounded as he was then, by a few armed soldiers and patriotic citizens, who sprang to such arms as they could readily obtain. Treason flaunted its red flag all over Washington at that period. It was then that President Lincoln called around him the Governors of the loyal States, to advise with them on the desperate nature of the emergency.

They met in the White House. It was a sort of premature, mental Valley Forge.

"Gentlemen," said the President to that little party of patriotic men, "the machinery of the nation is out of order. We must run it as we find it. Its intelligent wheels, its rods, belts, are separated, but the boiler seems to be perfect. We must repair the work, with such skill and ingenuity as we possess. There is wisdom in council, and therefore I have called you that we may reason together. What shall we do to crush out this foul rebellion, and preserve the country from wreck? I have made up my mind, with implicit confidence in an overruling Providence, to meet all emergencies that may arise. " *It is time for work,*" continued the President, " *What shall I do about issuing a proclamation to the people?*"

The President, with his hands folded behind his back, paced up and down the apartment.

The six or seven Governors, who formed his auditors, were wrapped in the mantle of deep meditation. Each expressed his opinion, but their sentences were punctuated with too many "iffs or ands."

While all this was going on, Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, fresh from his blue mountain home, was standing at the window looking through the panes, upon which he was drumming with his fingers, while at the same time he was humming Hail Columbia. He was an attentive listener to all that was going on. He had not yet been approached by the President. Presently there was profound silence in that small but thoughtful party of distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. Lincoln finally broke the silent spell, and, standing erect in all the pride of a Western gentleman, turned to Mr. Curtin and said, "Andy, what will Pennsylvania do if I issue my proclamation?"

Silence still more profound prevailed. It was a momentous question. It seemed as if the fate of the country depended upon the reply about to be made. Manifest destiny trembled in the balance.

Gov. Curtin still drumming on the panes with his fingers as aforesaid, turned, faced the President, and with uplifted hands, said:

" *What will Pennsylvania do?*" Here he paused.

"Do!" another pause.

" *Why, Sir,* (with emphasis) *if you issue your proclamation, Pennsylvania will furnish you a hundred thousand men in a week.*

"Give me your hand, Andy," said the President, and as he convulsively grasped the same, and then throwing his arms around him, he ejaculated; *'thank God for that noble reply I will at once issue my proclamation.'*

The President of the great American nation shed tears—they were tears of joy—which mingled with those that suffused the cheeks of the patriotic Governor of the Keystone State. The gloom that enshrouded that conclave of men now passed away like the morning mist before the power of the summer sun; hope revived the drooping spirits; joy took the place of sorrow; the Governors sprang to ther feet and with one accord congratulated Mr. Curtin.

The Governor of Pennsylvania telegraphed the fact of the forthcoming proclamation to the capital of the State, from which it radiated to all parts. It was announced on the newspaper bulletin boards in Philadelphia, before the ink of the immortal document was dry, and thus the yeoman population of the old Keystone of the Federal Arch were aroused to wholesome enthusiasms.

Two battery companies, of Reading and Pottsville, on the receipt of Governor Curtin's dispatch, "called the roll" at once, and the next train bore them to the defence of the capital of the nation. We well remember when those hardy men from the interior, some even in their shirt sleeves, passed through Philadelphia, and took the cars at Broad and Prime streets. They arrived in Washington so quickly that the red-mouth, bloody-minded traitors that surrounded the patriot President, and had Washington within their grasp, were struck in astonishment upon the sudden appearance of the batteries They thought that they had been deceived. They were seized with the idea that Pennsylvania was at once ready for the emergency. The foul conspirators were paralyzed from their own fears. The next day the famous Massachusetts 6th, the Washington Brigade, of Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore, when a murderous outrage was committed, and the first loyal blood was spilled; then followed the New York 7th; then came the Massachusetts 8th. The capital of the nation was saved, much to the surprise of the conspirators, and to the gratification of the loyal people of the country.

Truly, Andrew G. Curtin was the right man in the right place. Noble, brave, daring, patriotic, honest, he alone fixed the spark of patriotism in the bosom of President Lincoln, and aroused the nation to enthusiasm and deeds of valor. He is the Richelieu that thwarted the conspirators of the great American rebellion.

Had he equivocated—had he put in an if or and—had he said, "Well I don't know—Pennsylvania is the keystone of the arch—a brave and trusty people within its borders—they may respond, I suppose—can't say, but guess they will"—the deep gloom that surrounded the White House that moment would have been made blacker, indeed, the capital of the nation would have been lost.—*Philadelphia Press.*

☞ Dave Caldwell and R. Milton Speer, both editors of the *Monitor* and single men, were drafted. Both have abused the Conscript Act as unjust to poor men, but we find both of them using to their advantage the very parts of that act they denounced as unjust and unconstitutional. Speer did not present himself for examination, but paid down the $300 in greenbacks, rather than fight (as his friend Charley says) "for the freeing of the niggers." No, he would sooner cut his throat than assist our brave boys to conquer the rebellion. But Caldwell, poor fellow, the idea of paying $300, and all in greenbacks, disturbed his *soul*. He could not think of giving them up without making a last effort to deceive the people. He has been dying ever since the commencement of the war, and always on his "last legs" whenever a call was made for the militia. He never shouldered a musket—'cause why—he was opposed, like *his* friend Charley, to fighting "for the freeing of the niggers." But the draft brought *honest* Dave up standing. He presented himself, cane in hand, before the examining board, and very soon he was informed that he was an able-bodied young man, able to do military duty, but "infernal lazy,"—the very kind of man to make an unprincipled, loafing, thieving politician. Just the character of Dave exactly, and the *Monitor* faction were fortunate in selecting him as the Chairman of their county organization. Dave saw no way to escape serving in the field but to pay down $300 of the money he *honestly* made. He "forked over" the greenbacks, and was himself again, only enjoying much better health than he has for two years.

Governor Curtin.

In the following, from the St. Louis *Democrat*, the highest compliment is paid to the great earnestness and patriotic energy displayed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The *Democrat* regards his election of national importance:

"When we look at the period during which Governor Curtin has been called upon to administer the affairs of the great State of which he has been Chief Magistrate, the number of important and responsible duties devolving upon him, and the great amount of patronage he has had to distribute, we can well understand how liable he was to give dissatisfaction in some quarters, and how liable to make occasional mistakes. It would be strange if both these things had not occurred. There is one thing about Governor Curtin's administration upon which all, we think, must agree, viz: that it has at all times been conducted with the loftiest zeal for the cause of the Union. This fact has been made manifest on many occasions, and in many ways, and is sufficient to make Union men all over the country, who have no interest in the local jealousies of Pennsylvania politics, to hope most anxiously for his re-election. By all such men the defeat of Governor Curtin at this time would be regarded as a national calamity. The character of his opponent—Judge Woodward—a Democrat of the Seymour-Copperhead school, leaves no question as to the great issue involved in the contest.—It is true Unionism against false Unionism. In such a conflict men who truly love their country, and desire the unity of the Government, have no alternative in the bestowal of their sympathies and any influence they may wield. Their voice to their brethren in Pennsylvania, wherever they may be located, cannot fail to be an earnest appeal for unity, zeal and industry in action. Let local disagreements for the time be forgotten. Let the great issue absorb all minor ones. Let the cause of the country prevail, that liberty, national integrity and true Democracy may be saved. If Pennsylvania proves true in the trial hour, Governor Curtin will be elected.

Who are the Soldiers' Friends?

As the Copperheads frequently desire to convey the impression that they are the especial friends of the soldiers, we beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the following facts:—

When the bill for raising money for paying our soldiers in the field was put upon its final passage in the United States House of Representation it received a vote of one hundred and fifty in favor and five against it. The names of those five members who voted against paying our brave troops were:

Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, now in exile in Canada having been charged with complicity with the enemy.

Benjamin Wood, of New York, re-elected representative to Congress.

H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, now in the rebel army.

Elijah H. Norton, of Missouri, who ran away from his home and is now in the rebel army.

John W. Reid, of Missouri, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, and now, or lately, in the rebel army.

Now we beg our readers to bear in mind that the convention which nominated Woodward and Lowry, endorsed Vallandigham. Who ever, therefore, votes for Woodward and Lowry, votes in effect to *starve* the soldiers who are fighting for the Union! Let this fact be blistered into the faces of the Copperhead leaders, and brand them with infamy which they deserve. To be a Copperhead is to be more than a traitor, it is to be both a *coward* and a *poltroon*, in addition to being a *traitor*.

Who wishes to support the ticket of cowards, poltroons and traitors? If any man does, let him vote for Woodward and Lowry. But if, on the other hand, he wishes to array himself on the side of loyalty and Union; then let him vote for Curtin and Agnew.—Remember, Curtin and Agnew means loyalty and Union! Woodward and Lowry means cowardice and treason!

—*National Guard.*

☞ Who are the friends of ANDREW G. CURTIN? Answer—Gens. Meade, Hooker, Rosecrans, Banks, Butler and Grant, and the friends of liberty every where. Who would vote for Woodward if they could? Answer—Jeff. Davis and every Rebel in arms against the Government. Who *will* vote for him? Answer—Buchanan, Ancona, Hughes, and every copperhead in the State who sympathises with the traitors. This undeniable fact should cause every true Union man to reflect and reject with scorn the bogus Democratic ticket.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

the nine tracts of land hereinafter mentioned, they being the unaccepted and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Kerr, late of Walker township in said county, dec'd, to wit:

1. All that tract marked B in the diagram annexed to the Return of Inquisition, containing 203 acres, 30 perches, and called the "Spring House Tract."

2. All that tract marked C in said diagram, containing 231 acres, 98 perches, with a good house and barn thereon erected, called "The Moore Farm."

3. All that tract marked D in said diagram, containing 185 acres, 152 perches, and called "The Middle Farm."

4. All that tract marked E in said diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches, and called "The Upper Farm."

5. All that tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, and called "The Creek Farm."

The five tracts above mentioned are farms with a due proportion of cleared and timber land upon each: they are also well watered and contain respectively a large amount of meadow land. These lands lie near to the borough of Huntingdon, with two railroads and the Penn'a. Canal quite as near as could be desired. Four other tracts of woodland containing together about four hundred and seventy acres.

Purchasers are requested to call with John Reed, residing on the "Mansion Farm," who will show the lands if desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by bonds and mortgage But these terms may be changed or modified on the day of sale, so as to secure a sufficient dower for the widow of said deceased.

DAVID S. KER, Trustee.

NOTE.—Tract B will be sold as the property of J. W. Ker, deceased, and tract F as the property of Henry M. Ker, dec'd, by DAVID S. KER.

Sept. 2, 1863. Executor, &c.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the real estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 9th of October, 1863,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing One Hundred and Fifteen acres and Ten perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Oldoy, the heirs of William Stevens, dec'd, John and Michael Weyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre and fifty-six perches, taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Globe Run in said township, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-nine acres and Sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Mordecai and John Henry, John Huyett, the heirs of George Borst and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale will please call on Mr. Dearmitt residing on the Conner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing on Globe Run Farm, or George Wilson, Trustee below named, who will show these farms to strangers or others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN REED, and
GEORGE WILSON,
Sept. 2, 1863. Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 234 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large two story dwelling houses, one frame the other logs, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a smith shop and necessary outhouses; an apple orchard, also a small tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's ridge adjoining lands of T. F. Stewart, N. Cresswell and others, and about three miles from the Penna. Railroad and canal, and is a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by JOHN RUNG,
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Surviving Exec'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Distribution—Berkstresser and Moore.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Evans, assignee of Jacob S. Berkstresser and J. Addison Moore to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of September next, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
August 26, 1863 Auditor

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.

By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, October 15th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock of said day: the following real estate, viz:—All that certain tract of land which was late of William Hays, deceased, lying and being in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon aforesaid and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south and Samuel Sauseman on the west; having thereon erected a frame house, log bank barn and other outbuildings being composed of four parts designated as "A," "B," "C," "D," containing in all 252 Acres and 106 Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

West Barree. } ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 9, 1863. } Admr. &c., of Wm Hays, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. B. Lens, John H. Lightner, Mateo H. Harrison, John M. Clark, and John C. Lutz, acting and surviving Trustees of the Shirleysburg Female Seminary, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 2d of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863. Auditor.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber the first day of May last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 9, 1863. JOS. MORRISON, Jackson Hotel.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Lelan Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin,—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc,
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND
FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season.—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the FUR DEPARTMENT, which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold an Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Medallion Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

N. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest and most beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted to be as represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.,
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA. }
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

STRAYED AWAY.—On or about the 18th August, from Huntingdon, a small white Cow, with red spotted head, short horns, and rising three years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Jackson's Hotel.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first of June last, a red and white spotted Heifer, about 2 year old, with short horns—neck and head red, with white stripe on her face.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WM. MURRETTS.
Sept. 2, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Walker township, on or about the first of May last, a brindle COW, with white face, white belly, and some white in the flank. Said cow was dry when she came, but now has a calf two months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JONATHAN MORGAN,
Sept. 2, 1863.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A two story brick dwelling house with a frame kitchen, wood and coal house, a well of water and cistern with pump in each in the yard, with fruit trees and a choice variety of grape vines, situate on the north side of Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Also, a two story brick dwelling house and frame kitchen and wood-house on the lot adjoining the above premises. On this lot there is a large frame stable, a cistern, and a variety of choice bearing grape vines. These properties were formerly occupied by Dr. Jacob Hoffman, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at soon as property is knocked down, and one-third on the first day of April next, when possession will be given; the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by judgment bonds.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept 2, 1863. Trustee.

STRAYED AWAY.

Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted mooly heifer calf, and one red steer calf with white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the calves will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER.
July 11, 1863

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 16, 1863.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

Friends of the Government and our Brave "Boys,"

RALLY!

Union meetings will be held at the following places, and able speakers will be present:

Shirleysburg, Tuesday even'g, Sept. 15
Orbisonia, Wednesday even'g, Sep. 16
Shade Gap, Thursday even'g, Sept. 17
Cassville, Friday evening, Sept. 18.
Alexandria, Monday even'g, Sept. 21.
Petersburg, Wednesday even'g, Sep. 23
Mooresville, Thursday even'g, Sep. 24
Huntingdon Furn., Friday eve, Sep 25
Spruce Creek, Saturday, 1 o'clk, Oct 3

GRAND MASS MEETING,

To be held at Huntingdon, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Judge Knox, Charles Gibbons, and other prominent orators will address the meeting.

THE UNION MEETING AT SHAVER'S CREEK.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of loyal citizens was held at Shavers Creek Bridge, in West township, on Tuesday evening of last week. It was much larger than the bogus Democratic *mass* meeting there a few days before. The meeting was addressed by Senator Geo. W. Householder, Wm. Dorris, jr., P. M. Lytle, Esq., and Dr. H. Orlady.

THE UNION MEETING AT McCONNELSTOWN.—The Union voters had a very good meeting at McConnelstown on Saturday evening last. S. T. Brown, and Wm. Dorris, jr., addressed the meeting. The meeting adjourned by giving three cheers for the Government, the army and Curtin. A small gathering of rebel sympathisers in the neighborhood then gave three cheers for Woodward, Vallandigham and the Devil.

Union Meeting at Marklesburg.—On a few hours notice, a respectable meeting was got up at Marklesburg on last evening. Mr. Householder, Mr. Blair and Mr. Mattern addressed the meeting.

UNION MEETING AT MILL CREEK.—The Union voters held a spirited meeting at Mill Creek on Saturday evening last. It was addressed by Mr. Householder our candidate for Senator, J. S. Stewart, Esq., and perhaps others—we did not learn particulars.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Many of our citizens are securing themselves from loss by fire by taking policies in the GIRARD Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The Girard has secured the services of Dr. R. Allison Miller as agent, and we congratulate the company upon their good and wise selection. The public understand the importance of insuring their property from loss by fire and we advise all those who have not already insured, to call upon the Doctor and take a policy in a sound company and be free from the annoyance of being called upon for frequent assessments, as the company for which he is acting requires no notes to be given and consequently make no assessments.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA. }
Sept. 7, 1863. }

MR. EDITOR: The expedition which we mentioned in our last has again returned. We were wrong in supposing the expedition would proceed down the peninsula lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. The 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 2nd Corps left camp on the 31st of August; the 1st Division going to United States Ford, and the 2nd going to Bank's Ford on the Rappahannoc river, some twenty-two miles from our present camp. They proceeded to those fords and relieved Kilpatrick's cavalry, who were doing guard duty at those fords. The cavalry under the leadership of that gallant and dashing officer, being relieved at the fords, proceeded down the Rappahannoc river in order to destroy the two gunboats captured by the enemy some time since. They went as far as Fort Conway where the boats were lying, and sunk the one and entirely disabled the other, so that the great feat of capturing two wooden gunboats, by the artifice and treachery of the enemy, has after all not resulted in much good to the Confederacy. There may have been some bad management somewhere. The loss is, however, comparatively nothing, but it gave the Richmond papers an opportunity to let off some of their well known bombast at our expense. They laud lieutenant Wood almost to the skies for this little act of treachery. This same Lieutenant Wood they say is a nephew to Gen. Taylor. Could the old hero of Mexican fame see into what deeds of treachery and villainy his nephew has sunk; instead of eliciting praises from him, he would, we think, be sorely rebuked for his treason against the Government of his fathers. The cavalry encountered a few Regiments of infantry near Fort Conway, but they made the best of their escape across the river on a number of small boats. They opened on our men with musketry, as they were about leaving, but did no injury. The Cavalry having entirely accomplished what they were to do, came to the ford on Friday the 4th and again relieved the 1st and 2nd Divisions. They arrived in camp on the evening of the 4th, covered with dust and loaded down with green corn, which they appropriated to Uncle Sam's service, as they passed through some Secesh cornfield, on their way to camp. While our men were guarding the fords, the enemy's pickets on the other side appeared to be very intimate with our men, and in several instances came across the river to have a "social chat" and to get some of our papers. They appear to be very anxious to get news, which shows very conclusively that the truth is kept from them by their bogus Government. When they hear of the advances our armies are making in all parts of the South, and the peaceful manner with which the draft is received by the people of the North, it will no doubt fill them still more with gloom and despair, and give them less faith in the ultimate triumph of their arms. While our Division was at United States ford, several of our officers visited Falmouth and the vicinity of our encampments last winter. They found the people in a deplorably destitute condition. Some have scarcely as much of the necessaries of life as will keep them from starvation. The inhabitants of Falmouth, say that they cannot possibly see how they will live the coming winter, unless our army again occupies that place, so that they can draw provisions from our commissary's. It matters not what people may say to the contrary, but it is a known fact that the people between the two armies here, are almost in a state of starvation. The commissary's of our Corps supply all the citizens within our lines about Morrisville, and many come from beyond our lines for provisions. It must indeed be somewhat humiliating for the once proud F. F. V's to Come to our commissariet to draw their provisions from the "detestable yankees." They cannot avoid looking somewhat chagrined when they have their allowance weighed out to them, yet that stern old monster "hunger," compels them to do so. One Mr. O'Bannon, living near Falmouth declared to our officers, that he did not know what to do with his family, as he is not able to procure the necessaries of life for them. This man before the war broke out, was very rich, but both armies have now been praying upon his property for a year and a half, and have brought him to poverty, and even almost beggary. The suffering amongst the people here is certainly great, and some are to be pitied in their destitute condition, while others we think are merely receiving the just reward of their iniquity. The poorer class elicit the sympathy of every one, while the proud, haughty, traitor is but reaping the reward of his treachery to the government. These proud Catalines of the American Republic are now receiving the reward of their conspiracies as did the conspirators of the ancient Roman Republic, and we think their punishment cannot be too great; yet the poor, who in some instances are still loyal, could not roll back the storm of passion at the commencement of the rebellion and hence must suffer with the proud and arrogant, who commenced this fearful strife which has already cost so much blood and carnage. These same men who are receiving their daily bread from our government, are the most bitter against our cause. There is a German living in Morrisville, who has a son in our army. He is in battery G, 4th United States Artillery now camped we think at Warrenton Junction. A few weeks since, his son came to see him, but the poor old wretch of a father, on account of the hatred he bears against the cause in which his son is engaged, would not speak to him, nor even scarcely looked at him. The son being convinced of the justice of the cause in which he is engaged left the poor, ignorant old father and returned to his battery and duty. This same old apostate, now denies that his son ever came to see him, making his treachery still more hideous by the addition of a consummate lie. What object he has in denying this, we cannot say, unless he feels ashamed of himself, when he thinks of the foolishness of the deed. Such men the government has to deal with. How dastardly in a man of foreign birth to act such a part against the government which protected him, when he was perhaps exiled from his native land for some similar act of treason. Such men as this, have attempted to overthrow our government, yet there is a class of men at the North, who seek with all their power to aid these men in their hellish cause. Just such men have caused the best blood of the land to be shed, in order that they may accomplish their selfish ends. The soldiers are daily insulted by such Godforsaken wretches, yet the insult that Northern Copperheads heap upon the soldiers, by their treasonable proceedings, are felt far more keenly than the more words of hatred that, naturally come to the ear of the soldier in the field from the enemy in his midst. The one is considered a natural consequence, the other an insult and injury to our cause. The soldiers from Pennsylvania look with the greatest solicitude upon the coming election for Governor. The entire hope of the soldiers hangs upon that election. Governor Curtin is considered the *true* friend of the soldier, and if he should fail to carry the State in the coming elections, all hope would be gone. Let people say to the contrary what they may, but the re-election of Governor Curtin, will be considered as great a victory by the soldiers of Pennsylvania now in the field, as if they would gain a great victory, while on the other hand the election of Judge Woodward would be considered fully as disastrous as a defeat upon a battle field. The soldiers consoled themselves with the hope that they would be allowed to vote, but it appears that we are to be denied that privilege. We hope, however, that the Old Keystone will prove worthy of her former glory and will put Andy in by an overwhelming majority. Time still drags on its monotonous train of camp duties. To attend to revoille, tattoo, morning and evening drills with some light picketing constitutes the soldiers entire duty. The green arbors made of green boughs to shade the tents are commencing to turn yellow, which gives the camp quite a dull appearance. Rain has entirely ceased to fall in this part of the old Dominion. Water is becoming very scarce, and what little there is here, is scarcely fit to use. The mornings and evenings are very cool, but at mid-day old Sol beats upon us with his warmest rays. Some squads of conscripts or rather substitutes still continue to come in. Some soon take the back track and are not heard of afterwards. Eleven out of one hundred and sixty seven belonging to the 145th Penna. Vols., have vamoused within one week. That is almost as large a number as have deserted from our Regiment of nearly a thousand men in two years. They will however, not be allowed to remain long at home unmolested. They will certainly have to suffer the penalty of the law, when they are caught, which they certainly will be unless they leave the country entirely. PILUM.

CAMP COUCH, near Harrisburg, }
Sept. 6th, 1863. }

MR. EDITOR: Having a few leisure moments I concluded I would drop you a line for the columns of your paper, which I have had the pleasure of perusing for several years; and as our company was formed principally in Huntingdon and Fulton counties, I thought it might be proper to send you the roll of our Company. We are now in Camp Couch near Harrisburg, and have a very pleasant camp. When we first arrived here we were thrown into the 22d Battalion of Penna. Cavalry, and were ordered to Chambersburg. After laying there a few weeks in camp, we were transferred to the 20th Regt., Pa. Vol. Cavalry, and ordered back to Harrisburg on detached service. The Regiment is now near Hancock, Md. It is commanded by Col. John E. Wynkoop. We are Co. M. Our duties here are light and we are enjoying ourselves finely. The boys are all well and in good spirits, and ready for any kind of duty. I believe I have given you the particulars, and I will close for the present by giving you the roll of the company.—Perhaps at some future time, I will write you again. I am your obedient servant, H. P. D.

Wm. W. Wallace, Captain, H.
Thomas Whittaker, 1st Lieut. H.
S P Wishart, 2d Lieut. F.

1st Sergeant—W F Sharpe, F
2d do R C Morrow, H
3d do H P Decker, H
4th do J G Kendall, F
5th do D C Snyder, H
6th do C H Suder, H
Q M Sergeant, J L Tucker
Com. do Alex Skipper, F
1st Corporal—C H Wolverton, F
2d do D H Parker, H
3d do Hugh H Smith, Phila.
4th do Joseph Moore, Phila.
5th do Amos Gardner
6th do Augustus Welsh
7th do David M Kemball, F
8th do Thos Barto, H
Elijah White, wagoner
James Rumel, ferrier
James P Nelson, blacksmith
John H Friday, saddler.
John Middleton, bugler.

—The letters H and F at the end of the names represent respectively those who are from Huntingdon and Fulton counties.

Privates.

Bowman, J W	Minear, Edward
Buckley, Henry H	McCullough, Ed
Bidlack, Evan	Mitchell, W H
Bailey, James	McGown, Daniel
Barr, Wm H	Nauman, W C
Corbin, B F	Oiler, G W
Clevinger, Abram	O'Hagan, John
Correll, Elliott D	Osborn, Adam
Cline, C S	Peck, Moses
Casner, Thomas	Puderbaugh, D N
Dishong, S B	Runion, Abraham
Dewalt, John	Reed, Wm
Engard, Samuel	Rotz, J K
French, Miller	Ray, Elliott
Funk, John	Sowers, John
Gaskins, J S	Stevens, Christian
Houpt, H H	Salkeld, James
Hood, George	Sowers, Jacob
Hawn, Joseph	Shoemaker, Wm.
Hunter, John	Shofer, George
Kirk, Moses	Sprout, Frederic
Kephart, David A.	Shrader, Joseph
Kelse, John	Smith, Joseph
King, Emanuel	Smith, Wm.
Livingston, Jacob	Smith, Joseph H
Lang, Abraham	Stumbaugh, Wm
Mellott, H B	Scott, G W
Mellott, Samuel	Turner, Joseph
Miller, Martin	Wilds, J J
Markley, Harrison	White, Samuel
McGwin, Peter	Wolf, W H
McPherran, How.	White, George
Martin, J G W	Whartman, Ed B
Miller, Joseph	White, John

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar held at the office of Miles & Dorris, on Saturday, the 12th September, 1863, on motion W. P. Orbison was appointed President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Vice President, and W. Dorris, Jr., Secretary.

Messrs Speer, Scott and Mattern, having been appointed a committee for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our fellow-member of the Bar, HENRY TARRING WHITE, Esq.,

Resolved, That while we bow with meekness to this sad dispensation of Providence, we must join in mourning over the grave of one who had just reached the bloom of manhood and the period when life's hopes are brightest.

Resolved, That as the modest deportment and generous heart of the dec'd. endeared him to us while living, they shall, in death secure to him a cherished memory.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the relations of the deceased our sincere sympathy in this sore bereavement.

Resolved, That those resolutions be published and a copy be transmitted to the friends of the deceased.

WM. P. ORBISON, President.
GEO. TAYLOR, Vice Prest.
WM. DORRIS, JR., Secretary.
Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1863.

MARRIED,

On September the 10th by John Thompson, Esq., at Mooresville, Mr. SAMUEL H. EWING to Miss MARY GEMMILL, all of West township.

DIED,

On Tuesday the 8th inst., Mrs. PRISCILLA, wife of John Love, Esq., of Manor Hill in this county, in the 68th year of her age.

The deceased was born and raised in Juniata county, where most of her kindred and relatives at present reside and for more than thirty years had been a resident of the immediate neighborhood, in which she died. An indulgent parent, kind friend and sympathising neighbor, she possessed the esteem and confidence of all who knew her. Early in life she embraced christianity, and was at the time of her death a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. That Savior of whom she had been for many years a follower was precious to her in all her sufferings, and did not forsake her when passing through the dark valley.

She leaves a husband, children, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

"Let me die the death of the righteous."

* * * * *

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

September, 12, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$6,00@6,25
Common and Superfine	$4,75@5,37½
Rye Flour	$5,00
Corn Meal	$3,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,53
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,31
Rye	$0,90
Corn, prime Yellow	84
Oats	69
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$3,00@3,12½
Flaxseed	$2,25
Wool	70@78c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do ₰ cwt	5,50
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,10
Rye	80
Corn	100
Oats	50
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1,50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

LEWISTOWN MILLS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, *of all kinds*, always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention. WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863-3m.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept6,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Henry Brewster, Esq., acting executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, dec'd., and that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund. THEO. H. DREMER,
Sept. 16, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Stewart and Jacob Hagerman, Executors of the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., to make said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. DREMER,
Sept. 16. 1863. Auditor.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.-3m.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEO. W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1863, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of State Senator, for three years
One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c, for Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder &c of Huntingdon County.
One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.
One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.
One person for the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county:

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.
2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.
3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.
4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.
5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.
6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.
7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the south-west corner part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.
8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.
9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.
10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.
11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.
12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.
13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.
14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Eanes,) in said township.
15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.
16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.
17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.
18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.
19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.
20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.
21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.
22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.
23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.
24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.
25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kay's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house of Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.
26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Wall-smith, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Homer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.
27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Pelghtal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.
28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the 41st of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the Judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Sept. 16, '63, } 4t.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17*th District Penna.*, Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

Drafted persons are hereby notified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Aug. 26, 1863-4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 26, 1863-3m

S. I. F. D. E.

STATEN ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞ OFFICES, No. 41 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

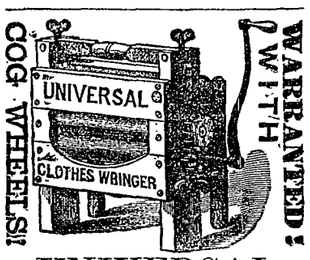
☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.
Huntingdon, July 28, 1863



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

—o—

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam }	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { for hand }	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly four years' constant use.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. { Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. }

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. B. Turner and E. E. Bellleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$46. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to put all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Same will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.
Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Cool Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns erect and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

Hunt., June 5, 1863. PATRICK QUINN.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Brady, Saturday,	September 5th,	Millbrook.
Barree, Tuesday,	"	8th, Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	"	9th, McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley, Friday,	"	11th, Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday,	"	12th, R. R. Station, S. H.
Union, Tu

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
BRANDIES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1862.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact every thing usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash or country produce, and respect the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *provisions.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg, Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, May 27, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

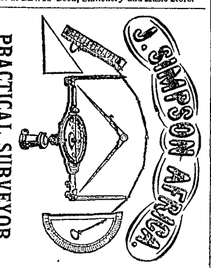
PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Patterned Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Cap Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHMENTS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teaches.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and HAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1863 Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. EAST LINE	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. CHICAGO EXPRESS	EASTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS	EASTWARD. COMMODATION
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4 40	.....	.....	..... N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	6 05 Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	..... Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	..... Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 15	.....	.....	..... Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 22	7 05	6 22	5 33 Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 30	.....	.....	..... Petersburg,	10 05	.....	11 49
5 48	.....	.....	..... Barree,	.....	.....	11 33
5 54	.....	.....	6 00 Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	.....	.....	..... Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	6 21 Tyrone,	9 39	8 39	11 00
6 30	.....	.....	..... Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	..... Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 ..... Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 28
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55 Altoona,	8 49	8 00	10 23
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The EAST LINE Westward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $8 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

C. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

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But while we rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

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Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
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J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1863-tf.

WILLIAM ARRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1858.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

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Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

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J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

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THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

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A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

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Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

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We add ours to above recommendations.
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We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
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Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

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We add ours to the above recommendations.
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After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
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C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

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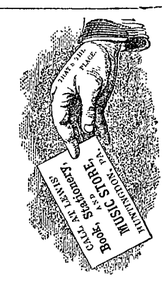

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